

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOUBTLESS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 26, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS MAY 4TH.

PARTING WORDS.

My connection with *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* ceases with the present issue. It is nearly two years since that connection was formed, during which time I have diligently and earnestly labored—with what success it does not become me to say—to make the paper edifying and instructive to its readers and an efficient advocate of the cause to which it has ever been devoted. That in the effort to discharge my editorial duties I have done all that I might and ought to have done, and nothing that ought to have been left undone, it would be presumptuous to suppose; and yet I find that, in the retrospect, my conscience acquits me of all intentional wrong, whether of omission or commission. The promise I made when I assumed the editorship of the paper, that, whatever might be its faults, it should not while in my hands lose the reputation it had acquired under the management of my able and faithful predecessors, for an unflinching adherence to the cardinal doctrines of the American and Western Anti-Slavery Societies, has, I trust, been fulfilled. No one, I am sure, will venture to accuse me of timidity or cowardice, or say that for any reason I have kept back any part of that counsel of God which it is the duty of an Anti-Slavery Editor to dispense. I have endeavored at all times to speak the truth in love, and to be just and generous even to its foes. It is not always easy, however, in a warfare which stirs the deepest feelings of human nature and is ever presenting new occasions for mental and moral excitement, to speak bitter truths without bitterness; and if I have sometimes exhibited improper harshness, let my censors not forget the declaration of Solomon, that "oppression maketh even a wise man mad." Let them also bear in mind those memorable words of CHANING: "That deep feeling of evils, which is necessary to effectual conflict with them, cannot breathe itself in soft and tender accents. The deeply moved soul will speak strongly."

It affords me the sincerest pleasure to be able to say, that my relations to the friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause at the West have ever been in the highest degree fraternal and amicable.—No "root of bitterness" has ever disturbed our special or official intercourse; and I can never cease to be grateful for the kindness, the warm hospitality, the generous confidence and the co-operative sympathy which have done so much to augment the sum of my happiness during my residence in Ohio. If among all the Abolitionists whom I have known in the West there is one who cherishes toward me any feeling of unkindness or hostility, or who will rejoice that I am going away, I am not aware of the fact.

It would for many reasons have been gratifying to me, if I could have been at liberty to yield to the pressing solicitations of the friends of the cause in this region and remained among them another year; but I have been constrained by considerations affecting alike my own interests and those of the Western Anti-Slavery Society to terminate at the present time a connection which could not in any view of the case be regarded as permanent. Granting what my friends have zealously urged as a reason for my remaining at my post, viz: that a change of Editors may be, to a certain extent, hazardous, it is my conviction that it will be better for the Society to incur that hazard now than to postpone it another year. My object in connecting to come to Ohio was, to aid in relieving the Western Society from its embarrassments and placing it in a self-sustaining position. That object, it seems to me, is now so nearly attained, (not by any means wholly or chiefly through any thing that I have done,) that my departure, however regretted by myself or others, if it does not help the cause, will certainly do it no serious injury.

The circulation of *The Bugle*, within the last two years, has increased from 1,000 to upwards of 1,400—a gain of about 50%; which with the augmentation of the price from \$1 to \$1.50 per annum will materially increase its receipts.—The criminal delinquency, however, of too many of the subscribers, still keeps its revenue much lower than the cost of editing, publishing and printing; thus imposing upon the Society the necessity of raising a considerable sum annually, by donations, to keep it afloat, besides what it expends in the support of agents, &c.—The ability of the members and friends of the Society to contribute all that is needful for this purpose is beyond question; and from the spirit exhibited at the last Anniversary, and what I know of the feelings and views of many of the most earnest and intelligent of their number in different parts of the State, I cannot believe that the disposition is lacking. I think the sentiment is universal among them, that they ought not any longer to rely upon the help of friends at the East for the support of the paper, whatever they may be compelled to do in regard to other operations.

The importance of sustaining *The Bugle*—the only thorough Anti-Slavery paper West of the Alleghanies—can hardly be overrated.—Without it all other agencies would be feeble and inefficient; and if, now that it has safely passed through all the perils of its infancy, and attained to a vigorous youth, its friends were to let it die for want of that sustenance which it is in their power to afford and which they cannot withhold without peril to their own anti-slavery life, it would be an occasion for grief as well as for withering reproach and shame. No other paper could possibly supply its place. *The Liberator*, *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Pennsylvania Freeman* and *North Star*, however ably conducted, could never answer the demands of the cause at the West.

It has sometimes been said that it would be better to expend the money which the paper costs in supporting agents; but what reason is there to believe, that if the paper were relinquished, the money would be thus raised and expended? So far from there being any reason to hope that such would be the case, I have not the slightest doubt that if the paper were suffered to go down, the Society and its operations would go down with it. Instead of using other instrumentalities with greater efficiency, it would find that it had suffered an amputation of the right arm and made itself a powerless cripple. I do not undervalue the influence of the Living Speaker, but I know right well that unless his efforts are followed and sustained by the Press, they will be comparatively spasmodic and fruitless; and I am equally certain that Abolitionists who suffer an Anti-Slavery paper like *The Bugle* to die when it is in their power to keep it alive, cannot be relied upon to keep a corps of Agents in the field. Ask any experienced lecturer, and he will tell you that unless the Press prepares his way before him and remains behind to give permanency to his influence, he works at great disadvantage.—*The Anti-Slavery* paper, moreover, is indispensable as a channel of intercommunication between Abolitionists living at widely distant points, and of securing that intelligent co-operation and concert of action, without which the progress of the cause must be immeasurably slow. How difficult—nay, almost impossible—it would be to give adequate public notice of a lecturing campaign without a paper; and how, without it, could the whole body of Abolitionists be informed of the progress and success of such a movement? All experience proves that such information widely and promptly diffused is necessary to the life of the cause.

But why need I urge the Abolitionists of the West to do that which I am sure they are already resolved to do? Certainly I cannot suppose them so blind to the interests of the cause as to stand in need of being convinced that the death of *The Bugle* would be a calamity, which, if it should be caused by their neglect, would involve them in fearful responsibility. They know all this, and knowing it, will take good care to avoid such a catastrophe. Harmony reigns in the Society and in the Committee, and whatever differences of sentiment there may be on minor points, there is but one opinion on this, and that is, that *THE PAPER MUST AND SHALL BE SUSTAINED*. Certainly the Executive Committee will not stop it unless compelled to do so by the palsy of neglect and criminal indifference of those who by electing pledged themselves to stand by them; and that is a contingency which I do not believe will occur.

Readers and Friends! I take leave of you with regret, but not in sadness or despondency. I cannot doubt that the cause in which some of us have so long labored is making sure if not rapid progress. Some of its friends I know are discouraged by the developments of the last two years. They see the spirit of Conservatism and Compromise rampant through the land; they see the ruthless kidnapper, armed with the whole power of the Government, and with his bloodhounds at his back, ranging over our hills and valleys and invading the sanctuary of our homes, seizing despairing husbands and fathers, or helpless wives and mothers, tearing them from their babes and dragging them back into the hell of slavery; they behold a corrupt party press congratulating the people that these inhuman and fiendish deeds are perpetrated without exciting retributive violence; and, worse than all, they see the ministers of Religion justifying the wicked for reward, exalting our blood-cemented Union above all that is called God or that is worshiped, and baptizing in the name of Christ crimes which well might shame extremest hell.

Seeing all this, while no fire comes down from Heaven to consume the perpetrators, and no earthquake yawns to swallow them up, they begin to fear that all is over—that the Country is doomed—that there is no ray of light, no gleam of hope for the slave.

Perhaps it is inevitable that persons of a certain temperament should be thus affected by the events now passing before them; but to whatever cause their despondency is to be attributed, I feel none of it. In fact I was never more hopeful of the speedy triumph of our cause than at this very hour, when some of my friends can see nothing but clouds and darkness and are tempted to give up in despair. I should as soon conclude that the sun was irretrievably lost when it had only descended below the horizon, or hid itself behind a passing cloud, or that the zephyrs of Spring could never again fan my cheeks, nor the music of birds enchant me, because the blasts of Winter were howling around and the earth was covered with snow, as doubt under present circumstances that the Anti-Slavery Movement is becoming every day more powerful, and that every blow struck by its friends hastens the hour of final victory. I see in the very events which to some are so discouraging grounds for confidence and hope, and catch new inspiration from facts which appal and paralyze those of a less sanguine temperament. With God, and Truth, and Conscience on our side, why should we despond? The Fugitive Slave Law, with its long train of abominations, will yet do more to rouse the slumbering conscience of the North than any other instrumentality which the infernal ingenuity of the Slave Power could possibly have devised. It confirms every fact and elenchs every argument with which the Abolitionists have so long been plying the minds of the people, and endeavoring to awaken them to a sense of their responsibility. In enacting that law the advocates and apologists of Slavery prepared an avalanche which will yet grind to powder; and the day when it shall be precipitated upon their guilty heads is rapidly approaching, and will be accelerated by the fidelity and well-directed zeal of Abolitionists. Away then with every feeling of despondency. Let us open our hearts to the sunlight of Hope

and work on without faltering or thought of turning back. The reward is great, the victory sure.

—And now to those with whom I have held communion through these columns I must say farewell! Peace be with you all!

OLIVER JOHNSON.

N. B. Letters for me should be addressed during the next few months to the Tribune Office, New York.—O. J.

Reception of J. B. Giddings.

The meeting held in this place on Tuesday to give a Public Welcome to Hon. JONAS B. GIDDINGS was attended by a vast concourse of people from this and adjoining places. The spacious Methodist church was packed almost as closely as the hold of a slave-ship, and hundreds were obliged to retire without being able so much as to look in at the door. The official record of the proceedings will be found in another part of this paper. Of Mr. Giddings's Speech it is enough to say that it was worthy of the cause and the man. After a brief but feeling response to the welcoming Address, he proceeded to review the proceedings of the Thirtieth Congress so far as they were connected with slavery. He gave a rapid but exceedingly interesting history of the Peace Measures, so called, and held up to view the treachery of those Northern Representatives who abandoned the Wilmot Proviso and voted to pay Texas \$10,000,000 for stealing a large part of New Mexico and in favor of the Fugitive Law. The utter subservience to the Slave Power of the Whig and Democratic parties, and the unprincipled course of Fillmore, Webster, Cass, Winthrop, &c. were exposed in their true light, greatly to the edification of the audience. Mr. G. held up to deserved contempt the threats of the South to dissolve the Union and the efforts of the Old Hunkers to save it. He said the bill pretending to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was a mere sham—that that trade was now carried on there as briskly as before, with only this difference, that the gangs of human flesh were brought in in the night instead of the day time. Mr. G. also spoke of the scenes he had witnessed at Washington in connection with that trade—the case of the Edmondson girls and others; and while he dwelt upon these things the sympathies of the audience for the slave were deeply moved. He spoke of the popular religion of the country, and denounced it as the worst form of infidelity. He would much sooner give the right hand of Christian fellowship to Hobbes, Voltaire and other avowed skeptics than to those clergymen who had prostituted themselves and their calling by attempts to vindicate the Fugitive Law.

—But we can give no report of the speech, which delighted and electrified the audience.—*De Lorme Brooks, Esq.*, of New Lisbon, introduced from time to time with various questions and remarks, intended to blunt the edge of Mr. Giddings's censure of the Whig party; but he only succeeded in getting both himself and the party more effectually used up.—Mr. G. closed with some excellent remarks on the many cheering indications of the progress of the anti-slavery cause, and exhorted his hearers to be faithful to the end.

We are persuaded that this meeting has given a fresh impulse to the anti-slavery spirit in this region. The manly dignity and unbending firmness of Mr. G. won all hearts. We venture to say that no other public man in the United States possesses in so high a degree the confidence of the true and good. No one, after seeing him, can be at any loss to understand by what means he has met and vanquished the foes of Liberty on the floor of Congress, or why his presence should fill them with alarm.

—We regret that no reporter was present to give to the public in general the speech to which the multitude who heard it listened with so much interest.

Who will Edit The Bugle?

The readers of this paper will very naturally wish to know by whom it is to be edited in future. We regret to say that a permanent Editor has not yet been obtained; but the Executive Committee have taken steps which we cannot but hope will lead to the engagement of some one in whose hands it will at last suffer no detriment. The following resolutions, adopted at the last meeting of the Committee, will show what temporary arrangements have been made:

Resolved, That MARIUS R. ROBINSON be invited to become Financial and Publishing Agent of the Society, and to take charge of *The Bugle* from the first of May until a permanent Editor can be obtained.

Resolved, That BENJAMIN S. JONES, JAMES BARNABY and MALLIE B. GOVE are hereby appointed to take temporary charge of *The Bugle* in case M. R. ROBINSON should decline accepting the above appointment, or be unable to enter upon its duties as early as the first of May.

Thus it will be seen that the paper will be in competent and judicious hands, and we entertain no doubt that it will be found worthy of increased patronage. Its friends should now rally to its support and encourage the efforts of the Executive Committee by their generous co-operation and aid. Abolitionists of the West! we entreat you to stand by *The Bugle*. Think not for a moment of withdrawing your subscriptions, but make a united effort in every place to increase its circulation. With very little exertion you might augment its list to 2,000 in three months. Will you not do it?

ABITATION IN THE CHURCH.—Mr. Giddings stated in his speech on Tuesday last, that the Presbytery which recently assembled at Jefferson, and of which he is a member, had resolved to make one more effort to purify the New School Presbyterian Church, and if not successful, to secede. In pursuance of this purpose they had chosen him (Mr. G.) to represent them in the next General Assembly. We guess Dr. Cox will find it a hard job to "cap the volcano" this time.

Letter to George Thompson.

The Abolitionists of the West have not been without hope that this distinguished champion of Freedom would visit this part of the country before returning to Great Britain. That hope, we now fear, is not likely to be realized, since we find in the papers an announcement that he will sail for home in the course of next month. That our friends may not suppose that the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society have been unmindful of the courtesy due to so eminent a philanthropist, or failed to extend to him a cordial invitation to come to Ohio, we publish the following letter and resolutions. No answer has been received from Mr. Thompson, but his neglect to write is doubtless to be attributed to his numerous engagements and the feeble state of his health, not to any want of respect for the Committee or of interest in the cause in this quarter.

SALEM, OHIO, 26 Dec., 1850.

GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P.:
Dear Friend—It is no less my pleasure than my duty to forward you the enclosed resolutions, which were adopted yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. I believe I may say without hesitation that they express the unanimous sentiment and feeling of Abolitionists in this part of the country. Few of us have ever seen you, but we are not unacquainted with your history nor insensible of the benefits which the cause of Freedom has derived from your eloquent and devoted advocacy. We blush for our Country when, fifteen years ago, you were ungratefully persecuted and driven from the home of the Pilgrims by mob violence; and we blush again when the voice of welcome which lately greeted you from thousands of free hearts in the Cradle of Liberty was drowned in the discordant and insulting shouts of the tools of the Slave Power. But the contrast afforded by a comparison of the recent outbreak of the pro-slavery spirit of Boston with the murderous malignity which prevailed there fifteen years ago, is an evidence that the Anti-Slavery movement of our country is rapidly approaching the hour of its final triumph, when the already impotent shouts of a deluded rabble will give place to that sublime chorus which shall fill all earth and heaven with its enchanting harmonies, thrilling alike the heart of God and the souls of all who delight to do his will. Deeply, therefore, as we lament the recent mobocratic disturbance in Boston—and it certainly has been to us a source of sincere mortification—we see in it no cause for discouragement in the work in which we are engaged, but only an incentive to a purer zeal, a holier spirit of self-consecration, and a firmer reliance upon that Divine Being in whom is our strength and hope.

In the name of the Abolitionists of the West, so far at least as they are represented by the Western Anti-Slavery Society, I bid you welcome to our country, and would express the hope that your visit may contribute as much to your own personal gratification as we doubt not it will to the furtherance of our holy cause.—We trust that, before you return to your native land, you will afford us the opportunity to express to you in person the feelings of gratitude and admiration which your fidelity to truth under manifold temptations has inspired in our bosoms. Come, we pray you, to Northern Ohio, the vestibule of that magnificent West which stretches hence to the golden treasures of the Pacific, and whose teeming millions are struggling to redeem from their guilty alliance with the slaveholder. We promise you

—a greeting kind
And welcome, not of hollow, forged smiles,
And ceremonious compliment of phrase,
But of the HEART SINCERE.

We think, too, that we may safely assure you that here your voice will not be stifled by the discordant outcries of a mob.

I have somewhere seen it announced that you would visit Buffalo. We trust you will not, in that case, turn your face Eastward without giving us the pleasure of grasping your hand and listening to the sound of your voice.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and with sentiments of esteem and love, I am

Your friend and fellow-laborer,

OLIVER JOHNSON, Cor. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.
Resolved, That we have received with emotions of lively joy intelligence of the arrival in this country of that distinguished Philanthropist, GEORGE THOMPSON, Member of the British Parliament, whose eminent services in the cause of Universal Liberty, and particularly in the work of Negro Emancipation, have rendered his name illustrious in the eyes of all who can appreciate the devotion of the rarest gifts of eloquence and moral power to the overthrow of popular iniquity and the enfranchisement of the oppressed.

Resolved, That the riotous demonstrations by which a meeting convened in Faneuil Hall, in the City of Boston, to welcome Mr. Thompson to our shores, and to congratulate him upon the progress of the cause of Universal Liberty here and in Great Britain during the fifteen years which have elapsed since he was compelled to flee from the country to escape from the knife of the assassin, afford melancholy evidence that, after all that Abolitionists have done to purify the Public Sentiment of the Free States, their work is yet incomplete, and demands for its consummation renewed toils and sacrifices, patience that can never tire, perseverance that shrinks at no obstacle, devotion to humanity which the waters of pro-slavery malevolence can never extinguish, and a confidence in the power of truth which no human agency can ever subvert or impair.

Resolved, That if Lafayette and Kosciuszko deserve to be ranked as benefactors of our country for the assistance they rendered our fathers in the bloody struggle for political independence, much more is GEORGE THOMPSON worthy of our gratitude and love for the aid he has so generously given us in the moral

warfare against a system of oppression which threatens the subversion of all that our fathers achieved, disgraces our land in the eyes of the civilized world, and plunges millions of our brethren in the depths of degradation and despair.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to Mr. Thompson a copy of these resolutions; at the same time assuring him of our hearty sympathy in the trials which his mission of love and good-will to our country has compelled him to encounter, and earnestly inviting him to visit Ohio before returning to his native land.

Editor's Resignation.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 13th of April, 1851, the following letter from the Editor of *The Bugle* was read:

To the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society:

DEAR FRIENDS: At your meeting held March 2d a vote was passed by five yeas to three, in favor of employing me to edit *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* for another year from the first of June next. It is now my duty to inform you that after mature reflection, I have concluded not to accept the invitation thus extended to me. I fully appreciate the reasons (wholly of a pecuniary nature) which constrained the minority to vote against my re-engagement, and which I fear offered to discourage some who voted in the affirmative; but, in view of all the circumstances, it has seemed clear to my mind that duty both to the cause and to myself demanded that I should resign my post. In doing so, however, I desire to acknowledge the kindness which I have ever received at the hands of the Committee, collectively and individually.—When I commenced my labors in Ohio I was a stranger to most of you, but you received me as a friend and brother, and my cares and responsibilities have been made lighter by your hearty co-operation and sympathy. How I have discharged the duties of the station to which your partiality called me, or whether my labors have been satisfactory to you or beneficial to the cause, it is not for me to say; but I may at least derive pleasure from the reflection, that in my intercourse with you during the last two years nothing has occurred to mar the friendship which a common interest in a good cause so naturally inspires, and which I trust will long survive the dissolution of our official ties. I shall part from you and from many others in Ohio with sincere regret, with earnest wishes for your peace, prosperity and happiness, and in "full assurance of hope" of the speedy triumph of the cause in which we are joyful co-laborers. May yours be the faith that no mountains of difficulty can dishearten, yours the courage that is appalled by no danger, and yours the devotion that never tires in a good cause.

At the last meeting of the Committee I gave notice, that if I should not conclude to remain in Ohio another year, it might be necessary for me to leave the last of the present month. I would now inform you that it is my intention to close my connection with *The Bugle* with the issue for April 26th.

Yours, fraternally,

OLIVER JOHNSON.

On motion of MARIUS R. ROBINSON, seconded by KERREY G. THOMAS, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, with the understanding that they should be published in *The Bugle* in connection with the foregoing letter, viz:

Resolved, That this Committee have learned with deep regret that OLIVER JOHNSON has resolved to discontinue his connection with *The Anti-Slavery Bugle*.

Resolved, That his able and devoted labors among us, as Editor and Lecturer, during the last two years, have secured for him our respect and given him a place in the warmest affections of our hearts.

Attest, JAMES BARNABY, Clerk.

Women's Rights Convention.

At a Convention of Women held in Salem in April last, it was resolved that the women of Ohio will meet annually in Convention to consult upon and adopt measures for the removal of the various disabilities—political, social, religious, legal and pecuniary—to which women, as a class, are subjected, and from which result so much misery, degradation and crime.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to issue a call and make necessary arrangements for the Convention of the present year.

As men and women have the same origin and destiny, and can therefore have no legitimate aims or interests independent of each other—as their relations and obligations are mutual—as the bonds that unite them are inevitable and indissoluble—as whatever degrades or ennobles one has a corresponding effect on the other—it is fitting that men should co-operate with us in our efforts at emancipation from the ignorance and thralldom of ages. We therefore cordially invite all the friends of Self-Government and Human Equality to meet in Convention at AKRON, Summit Co., on WEDNESDAY, 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

To all the friends of Reform, in whatever department engaged, we say—Come, give us your presence and counsel. Give it for the sake of our cause. Give it because none of the kindlier efforts to alleviate humanity can fully realize their objects while one-half the laborers in Reform are disfranchised by law, perverted by education and degraded by the opinions and customs of society. War will continue to devastate the nations—Slavery, political and personal, will crush humanity—Intemperance and Sensuality will pollute the earth, while so much of the moral power which should be arrayed against them is lost by the position Woman now occupies.

C. D. SMALLEY,

M. L. GILBERT,

E. ROBINSON,

Com. of Arrangements.

Anti-Slavery in Canada.

We find in *The North Star* an account of the recent visit of Messrs. George Thompson, Frederick Douglass and Samuel J. May to Toronto. It seems they were invited to visit that place by the Anti-Slavery Society recently formed there. Mr. Douglass says:

On the evening of our arrival, we attended the Committee of the A. S. Society, the Rev. Dr. Willis in the chair. During the evening, a very engaging discussion took place respecting the different anti-slavery organizations of this country, and the occasion was rendered thereby somewhat exciting as well as interesting. It was evident that some of the members of the Committee (perhaps all of them) had had their minds abused by misrepresentations of the character and opinions of William L. Garrison.—The spirit of detraction from one of the noblest advocates of emancipation has not been confined to our own shores, and the American Anti-Slavery Society, with its beneficent design and catholic platform, had shared the fate of its leader. The old charges of "ulterior objects," "sifting in extraneous topics," "infidelity," "socialism," and what not, were here to be met upon the threshold.

To this work, Messrs. May and Thompson earnestly applied themselves, vindicated the American Society from responsibility for the opinions of its individual members on subjects aside from slavery. Mr. Thompson showed himself to be a true friend of the absent, by nobly standing up for Mr. Garrison. The conversation was brisk on both sides, and at times warm, yet good tempered. Rev. Dr. Willis displayed much magnanimity and catholicity of sentiment.—He would work, he said, for the overthrow of slavery with anybody, so long as he was not required thereby to endorse opinions which he considered false and injurious.

It seems that the Committee had been in communication with the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and they had been advised by the Secretary to subscribe for the "National Era," as the best anti-slavery paper. Nothing, it seems, had been said of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," the "Liberator," the "Pennsylvania Freeman," the "Anti-Slavery Bugle," and the "Liberty Party Paper," and we found the committee in need of much fight as to the leading instrumentalities in the United States.

Mr. May gave a history of the separation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1840, which was listened to with attention by the Committee, and doubtless he did much to remove the unfavorable impressions entertained by the members of the Committee towards that Society.

The meeting of the Committee was closed by prayer, as is usual in meetings for philanthropic purposes among the British people. The voice of earnest prayer for the freedom of the enslaved, is ever grateful to the feelings of the true abolitionists.

The speeches of Mr. Thompson at Toronto are spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy by the press of that city, and so also are those of Mr. Douglass and Mr. May. It can scarcely be doubted that their visit has dissipated many prejudices and strengthened the bonds of sympathy between the Abolitionists of Canada and those of the United States.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

By the 8th article of the Constitution, it is provided that the annual meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct. Hitherto, since the formation of the Society, the annual meeting has been uniformly held in the city of New York, and usually in the Broadway Tabernacle. So absolute, however, is the sway of the Slave Power in that city, and such the fear of mobocratic excesses, (stimulated by 'THE UNION COMMITTEE' on the one hand, and the lawless RYNDERS and his crew on the other,) that no meeting house or hall, in that great city, can be procured, either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the Society. Neither in the adjacent city of Brooklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose.

Leaving these cities to the historical infamy which awaits them, the Executive Committee, in accordance with the urgent request of the friends of impartial liberty in Western New York, hereby give notice that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.—at which time and place they earnestly invite a full attendance of its members and friends; believing that the crisis is such, in the conviction of every intelligent mind both as to the preservation of our own liberties and the emancipation of the millions who are still clanking the fetters of slavery, as to render needless any special appeal.

It is with great pleasure the Committee announce, that their distinguished and eloquent coadjutor, GEO. THOMPSON, M. P., has promised to give his attendance, and participate in the proceedings. The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, has also signified his intention to be with us on the occasion, if practicable, as well as other able advocates of 'LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.' A series of meetings, of the most interesting and stirring character, may be confidently expected. Much reliance is placed on the readiness and determination of the friends of the cause at the West to improve this opportunity to commune with their brethren from the East.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Sec'tary.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Corresponding Sec'tary.

Editors of papers are respectfully requested to notify their readers of the time and place of holding this anniversary.

Meeting of Congregational Friends.

The Half-Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends will be held in DUBLIN, Wayne Co., La., on the first Seventh day in the Fifth month, 1851. All those who are friendly to the objects which that organization has in view, and who desire to divest Religious Society of Superstition and Bigotry and make it a leading agent in promoting Practical Christianity, are earnestly invited to attend.